

## TEXT OF THE NEW TREATY

### PROPOSED PLAN FOR SETTLING THE FISHERIES DISPUTES.

### Establishes Reciprocal Rights to Fish the Waters of Both Countries.

the Globe says: Ever since the fishery trouble in Nova Scotia last spring, during which the David J. Adams and other American fishermen were captured by Canadian cruisers, the Dominion Government has been trying to make some arrangements to settle the matter and thus live on friendly terms with its Yankee cousins. After repeated petitions to her Majesty's Government a treaty was drawn up at the office of

Foreign Secretary, and by him transmitted to the  
Premier Sir John A. McDonald at Ottawa  
on to-day, when Sir Charles Tupper  
returned from Nova Scotia. It was  
discussed at a Cabinet meeting. The following  
is the first clause of the proposed treaty:  
"Whereas Her Majesty, Queen of Great Britain,  
being desirous to secure to the subjects of  
the Government of the United States of America,  
between their respective subjects and citizens as  
the rights of fishing along and on the coasts of British  
North America guaranteed to each by Article 1 of a conventional  
treaty concluded at London on the 20th day of October, 1818,  
and being desirous as well to regulate the  
commerce and navigation between the two  
countries."

their respective territories and people, and in British regard her Majesty's possessions in British North America and the United States, in such a manner to render the same reciprocally beneficial and advantageous, have respectively framed plenipotentiaries to confer and agree, that is to say: Her Majesty's Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and Her Majesty's Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and of Lancaster (Here follows string of titles), Governor General in and over all her Majesty's provinces or territories in the continent of North America and in and over all the

and, of Prince Edward, and his Excellency the President of United States of America, and Thos. F. Bayard, Secretary of the United States, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found

[illegible]

islands thereof for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided they arrange a special agreement for such purpose with the owner of private property along such coasts and harbors, and shall not interfere with the British fishermen in their peaceful use and possession of any part of such coasts and harbors for the same purpose. It is also understood that the privileges above granted apply solely to the sea fishing, and that shell and salmon fisheries are not included.

...the rivers and the mouths thereof are hereby reserved exclusively for English fishermen. [Then follows a paragraph of agreement fixing a way in which all disputes as to the interpretation of the said article shall be decided, and the same as in the treaty of June 5, 1854.]

And it is further agreed by and between the said contracting parties that British subjects shall have the same right of fishing and of taking fish in the waters of the United States, to take fish of every kind, excepting salmon, on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, and in the bays, creeks, and harbors of the said sea coasts and shores, as British subjects have the same right on the shores of the several islands thereto adjacent, and in the bays, creeks, and harbors of the said sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, creeks, and harbors of the said islands, and in the waters thereof, without restriction, and with the permission to land, cure, and dry fish upon the rocky coasts and shores of the United States under the same provisions as to the landing, curing, and drying of fish upon the shores and coasts of British North America.

[illegible]

raw, unmanufactured in whole or in part, for the purposes of the following articles:—Agricultural implements and tools; articles of straw, reeds, bamboo, cane, cotton or woollen goods of all kinds, unmanufactured in clothing, pelts, wool, fish oil, rice, hemp and tow, unmanufactured; dye stuffs of all kinds; gum, resin or galls; oil, animal or vegetable, and earthenware; books and musical compositions, prints and sculptures; and articles of iron, steel, tin, copper, brass or silver. In all that regards exports, without exception, the United States shall have the privilege of carrying out the same articles, and in all that regards the facilities and advantages which the legislation of the two countries shall mutually confer, the two countries shall have the right to treat each other reciprocally in the same manner.

ally in Canada with their vessels, boats, and crafts, and to be free to come and go, and to trade and to fish, and to be free to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats, and craft.

Articles VI.—The provisions and stipulations of the said Treaty apply to Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony if the provincial Parliament and the Congress of the United States pass a law to that effect, as soon as the laws requiring such effect have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, and the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the United States on the other hand, and the said laws having been given, the treaty shall be in full force and effect, and shall not be terminated by giving one year's notice by either of the high contracting parties, the presence of the said laws being a condition precedent.

change of notifications to take place at London.

It is in substance the treaty as sent to the Canadian Government. It is not yet signed by their party, and important modifications may be made.

---

**A Parcel for Goodhall.**

At the foot of the stairs in a down-town building yesterday a boy in overalls stood by a parcel on the floor, and ever and anon lifted up his eyes and howled mournfully, "Goodhall!" and as he moved he eyed the parcel majestically, in course

A smaller boy came to the top of the stairs and  
kneeled down carelessly.  
"What d'ye got for foodnuff?" he asked, after he  
glanced at a fowl with his teeth.  
"I s'ys got to the parcel." The boy at the foot  
of the stairs pointed to the parcel.  
"Where's it from?" asked the boy up top.  
"Dunno," answered he down below. The upper boy  
kneeled at his side and said:  
"Well, what's the matter wid yer bringin' it up here?  
Inquire languidly, and then he walked back to  
the door, leaving the inferior boy to imagine vain threats.

**Edward Cooper will Accept.**

The Sub-Committee of the County Democratic  
Club in the New Amsterdam Club last night and dis-  
cussed the political situation for three hours. A tele-

was received by Chairman R. Ellery Anderson from Edward Cooper, who named a substitute to act for him in the absence of the committee until he should arrive. It was not distinctly stated that he would serve as a member of the committee, and his telegram is considered an acceptance. He is expected home in three weeks.

**Inspectors of Election Sworn In.**

Republican inspectors of election to the number of 1,545 were sworn in at Police Headquarters this morning, out of a total of 1,624. The Democratic inspectors will be put through next week.

**Signal Office Prediction.**

Fair weather, no decided change in temperature, and a variable wind.

### JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Music at Battery Park this evening at 8.

John Newton says that the work of inspecting the materials of the Fifth avenue pavement will be completed in a day or two, when the paving will be resumed.

Henry E. Abbey arrived in this city from Liverpool on the steamer "America" yesterday, and was met at the pier by Mr. French of the Grand Opera House in his steam yacht *Loando*.

John Lancaster and Mary Jones, indicted for setting fire to No. 24 West Thirty first street, a disorderly house, were taken to the "Madam" by whom they were employed, were discharged yesterday.

Mrs. Catherine Colvill, wife of the late "Sam" Colvill, is reported to be ill.

The Board of Excise will hereafter require that applicants for license must appear in person before the board. Criminals have been received that unsuited persons have been visiting persons whose licenses about to expire and soliciting employment to prepare application papers.